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ABSTRACT

To determine the effects of raising the legal drinking age on the drinking patterns of college students, especially those whose status changed from legal to illegal, a survey was designed and administered to college students before and after the legal drinking age was changed from 19 to 21. College students (N=799) completed surveys in April of 1986; the drinking age changed in September of 1986; and students (N=373) completed the survey in December of the same year. The results indicated no significant differences in the rates of consumption, intoxication, or other drug use. While there was no significant decrease in vandalism, fighting, or legal and academic problems associated with usage, there was an increase in the number of students reporting that they drove after drinking excessively. Emphasis on alcohol usage in social settings did not decrease. There was a significant decrease in drinking in controlled settings after the change, with a corresponding trend for increased consumption at private parties, place of residence, and in moving vehicles. Within certain groups, an increase was observed in peer pressure to drink and in requests by minors to be provided with alcohol. A trend toward an increased need for alcohol education was also noted, especially related to issues of third-party liability and alternative party-planning. A longitudinal study will be completed in April, 1987 when the initial administration group participates in a follow-up administration. (Appendices contain demographic and survey data, graphs, and copies of the survey cover letter and consent form.) (Author/NB)

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NOW THAT THE LAW HAS CHANGED:
ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE 21 YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE

A PROGRAM PRESENTED AT THE 1987
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ABSTRACT

This report presents results of a survey designed to determine patterns of behavior related to alcohol use amoung university students, both before and after a change in legal drinking age. The survey and a summary of results are included. Results were analyzed for two primary groups: students who were of legal age before and after a change in the law, and students who were formerly of legal age but who subsequently became minors. Results indicated no significant differences in the rates of consumption, intoxication, or other drug usage. While there was no significant decrease in vandalism, fighting, or legal and academic problems associated with usage, there was an increase in the number of students reporting that they drove after drinking excessively. Emphasis on alcohol usage in social settings did not decrease. Concomittantly, there was a significant decrease in drinking in controlled settings, with a corresponding trend for increased consumption at private parties, place of residence, and in moving vehicles. Within certain groups, an increase was observed in peer pressure to drink and in requests by minors to provide alcohol. A trend toward an increased need for alcohol education was also noted, especially related to issues of third-party liability and alternative party-planning.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction..... 1

Methodology..... 2

Results..... 2

Summary of Findings..... 7

Appendix A - Demographic Data..... 8

Appendix B - Survey Data..... 9

Appendix C - Graphs..... 12

Appendix D - Survey Cover Letter and Consent Form..... 23

Now That The Law Has Changed:

Assessing the Impact of the 21 Year Old Drinking Age

INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1986 the Division of Student Services at Texas A&M University designed a survey to determine the patterns of behaviors of Texas A&M students related to the use of alcohol and other substances. The survey was designed to be administered before and after the legal drinking age in Texas was changed from 19 to 21 to determine if this had any effect on the drinking patterns. The legal drinking age in Texas was changed on September 1, 1986.

Previous surveys from other campuses were considered and reviewed for possible use. However, a majority of these instruments did not meet the needs identified, and the Division created its own survey items.

The goal of the study was to determine how raising the legal drinking age would effect the drinking patterns of college students, especially those whose status changed from legal to illegal. Specific patterns to be tested included frequency of drinking and intoxication, effects of drinking, drinking settings, methods minors use to obtain alcohol, usage of other substances, and perceived need for alcohol education.

The focus of the study centered around the following hypotheses:

1. a) Alcohol consumption by students under legal drinking age will decrease.
   b) Alcohol intoxication by students under legal drinking age will decrease.
2. Fighting and vandalism associated with alcohol intake will decrease.
3. There will be a decreased rate of academic problems related to alcohol use.
4. Legal problems will decrease among college students.
5. a) The rate of consuming alcohol in controlled settings will decrease.
   b) The rate of consuming in uncontrolled settings will increase.
6. The rate other drugs are consumed will increase.
7. The perceived need of students for alcohol education will decrease.
8. Peer pressure to drink will initially increase and then decrease.
9. There will be a decreased emphasis on alcohol use at social settings.
10. a) The rate of those under the legal age asking those of legal age to obtain alcohol for them will increase.
    b) The rate of those of legal age providing alcohol to those below legal age will increase.

METHODOLOGY

For the initial administration (April, 1986) eight hundred and thirty surveys were distributed to students in carefully selected classes in order to get a good representation of classifications and majors. Students taking part in the survey did so voluntarily. Eight hundred and eighteen surveys were returned and of these, seven hundred and ninety-nine were deemed usable for a 96 percent valid return rate.

In April, 1987, a longitudinal study will be completed when the initial administration group participates in a follow-up administration. This will be used to determine how drinking patterns changed over the entire year as a result of the drinking age change.

In order to establish some preliminary trends, a second administration of the survey was given to a comparable sample in December, 1986. For this, three hundred and eighty-seven surveys were distributed to students in carefully selected classes. Three hundred and seventy-seven were returned and of these three hundred and seventy-three were deemed usable for a 96.3 percent valid return rate.

The data was analyzed using either analysis of variance or chi-square depending on whether the variables were categorical or continuous.

RESULTS

The results, which are presented in this report by hypotheses, are a comparison between the data obtained from the first and second administrations. We focused on the following groups: (1) illegal/illegal - students who were under the legal drinking age at our initial administration (before the law change) and remained underage during our second administration; (2) legal/illegal - students who were of legal drinking age at our initial administration (before the law change) and became underage during our second administration; and (3) legal/legal - students who were of legal drinking age at our initial administration (before the law change) and remained of legal drinking age during our second administration.

Due to an insufficient number of students in the illegal/illegal group during our first administration, an analysis could not be performed on this group. Therefore the results will only consider the illegal/legal group and the legal/legal group.

Results of the two survey administrations are reported below. The survey items that correspond to each hypothesis are indicated in parentheses at the end of each hypothesis.

1) a) **Alcohol consumption by students below legal drinking age will decrease.** (Questions 1-4)
   - The survey found no significant difference in alcohol consumption by students under legal drinking age.
   - Survey found that the average student drinks 7.29 times per semester

   b) **Alcohol intoxication by students below legal drinking age will decrease.** (Question 5)
   - The survey found no significant difference in alcohol intoxication by students under legal drinking age.
   - Survey found that students get intoxicated on the average of 6.26 times per semester.

- Survey found that the legal/illegal age group becomes intoxicated slightly more than the other age groups.

- The survey found that intoxication within the legal/illegal age group decreased across administrations from 7.11 times per semester to 7.01 times per semester and that intoxication within the legal/legal age group increased across administrations from 5.99 times per semester to 6.35 times per semester.

2) **Fighting and vandalism associated with alcohol intake will decrease.** (Questions 11-12)
- The survey found no significant difference in fighting and vandalism in any of our groups.

- Ten percent of the students surveyed said they had been in at least one fight per semester as a result of drinking.

- Six percent of the students surveyed said they had damaged property as a result of drinking.

3) **There will be a decreased rate of academic problems related to alcohol use.** (Questions 6, 9, 13)
- Survey found no significant difference in academic problems.

Overall, approximately 15.0 percent of students reported having a hangover at least 1-3 times per month.

Overall, 11.5 percent of students reported having missed class at least 1-3 times per month as a result of drinking.

Overall, only 1.0 percent of students reported an inability to prepare for class as a result of drinking.

4) **Legal problems will decrease among college students.** (Questions 7-8, 14-15)
- Survey found no significant difference in legal problems in any group, but there was a slight increase in the number of times students drive after having too much to drink.

On the first administration, 23.7 percent of those in the legal/illegal age group had driven after drinking too much, while 27.7 percent reported this after the law change. On the first administration, 32.5 percent of those in the legal/legal age group had driven after drinking too much, while 35.1 percent reported this on the second administration.

- There was a <u>significant difference</u> in drinking and driving between the age groups. (Chi square = 12.01, Significance level < .05) The highest incidence of driving after drinking too much was found in the legal/legal group, followed by the legal/illegal group, followed by the illegal/illegal group.

- 29.5 percent of all students reported driving at least once per semester after having too much to drink.

5) a) **The rate of consuming alcohol in controlled settings will decrease.** (Questions 16, 21-22)
- Survey found a <u>significant decrease</u> in drinking in controlled setting. (F = 7.51, Significance level < .01)

- The survey found a significant decrease in drinking at bars in the legal/illegal group. (Chi square < .01, Significance level = 15.85) Before the law change, 69.1 percent of this group drank at least once per semester at bars while only 58.2 percent reported doing this after the law change. There was no significant change in the legal/legal group.

- There was a trend for a decrease in drinking at restaurants in both groups. In the legal/illegal group, 76.3 percent reported drinking in restaurants before the law change, where only 64.5 percent reported this after the law change. In the legal/legal group, 80.9 percent reported drinking in restaurants before the law change, while only 75.0 percent reported this after the law change.

- There was no significant difference reported within either group for drinking in clubs with live entertainment.

b) **The rate of consuming alcohol in uncontrolled settings will increase.** (Questions 17-20)

- Survey found no significant difference in drinking in uncontrolled settings, in general, but did find a strong trend for an increase. Uncontrolled setting included private parties, place of residence, parked cars, and moving vehicles.

- Survey found a significant increase in drinking in place of residence. Before the law change, 68.0 percent of all students surveyed reported drinking in place of residence, while 87.9 percent reported this after the law change. (Chi square = 14.35, Significance level < .01)

  In the individual groups, 68.0 percent in the legal/illegal age group drank in place of residence before the law change, while 72.6 percent reported this after the law change. In the legal/legal age group, 79.4 percent drank in place of residence before the law change, while 83.0 percent reported this after the law change.

- Survey found a trend for an increase in drinking at private parties. Before the law change, 81.4 percent of those in the legal/illegal age group drank at private parties, while 87.2 percent reported this after the law change. Before the law change, 77.9 percent of those in the legal/legal age group drank at private parties, while 80.9 percent reported this after the law change.

- In our legal/illegal group, 22.7 percent drank in parked cars at least once per semester before the law change. After the law change, 24.1 percent reported this. In the legal/legal group, 19.9 percent drank in parked cars before the law change, where as 15.4 percent of the students drank in parked cars after the law change.

  In the legal/illegal group before the law change, 46.4 percent reported drinking in moving vehicles. After the law change, 51.8 percent reported this. In the legal/legal group, 46.5 percent drank in moving vehicles before the law change while 51.1 percent reported this after the law change.

6) **The rate other drugs are consumed will increase.** (Questions 26-30)

- Survey found no significant difference in the rate other drugs are consumed.

- Survey found that during the semester, students use drugs on the average of 2.2. times.

- Survey found that 18.3 percent of students have used drugs at least once during a semester. Only 2.0 percent reported using marijuana at least 1-3 times per week.

7) **The perceived need of students for alcohol education will decrease.** (Questions 31-37)

- In general, the survey found a significant increase in the need for alcohol education. ($F = 5.38$, Significance level $< .05$)

- Of our total sample across administrations, 78.9 percent of students said they wanted at least some information on alcohol.

- There is a significantly greater need for education on third party liability in the legal/illegal age group. (Chi square = 12.74, Significance level $< .01$)

  Before the law change 38.6 percent of the legal/illegal group reported wanting a considerable amount of information (categories "much" and "as much as you have") on third party liability. After the law change, 38.3 percent reported this.

  Before the law change, 33.4 percent of the legal/legal group reported wanting a considerable amount of information (categories "much" and "as much as you have") on third party liability. After the law change, 37.2 percent reported this.

- There is a slight trend for more education on laws regarding making alcohol available to minors.

  Before the law change, 64.9 percent of the legal/illegal group reported that they wanted at least some information on laws regarding making alcohol available to minors. After the law changed, 70.2 percent reported a need for this.

  Before the law change, 54.4 percent of the legal/legal group reported that they wanted at least some information on laws regarding making alcohol available to minors. After the law change, 64.7 percent reported a need for this.

- There is also a slight increase in the need for education in all other areas on the survey.

8) **Peer pressure to drink will initially increase and then decrease.** (Question 38)

- Survey found no significant difference in peer pressure.

- Although there was a general trend for a decrease in peer pressure after the law change, there was a small percent of students that experienced a considerable increase in peer pressure.

  Before the law change, 46.4 percent of the legal/illegal group experienced peer pressure to drink more than the students would like to, while after the law change, only 36.0 percent reported this.

  Before the law change, 46.1 percent of the legal/legal group experienced peer pressure to drink more than the students would like to, while after the law change, only 44.1 percent reported this.

A considerable amount of peer pressure (at least 1-3 times per week) was experienced by 2.1 percent of the legal/illegal group before the law change. This increased to 6.4 percent after the law change.

A considerable amount of peer pressure (at least 1-3 times per week) was experienced by 3.5 percent of the legal/legal group before the law change. This increased to 4.3 percent after the law change.

9) **There will be a decreased emphasis on alcohol use at social settings.** (Question 39)

- Survey found no significant difference in emphasis on alcohol use at social settings.

- Before the law change, 87.6 percent of the legal/illegal group said that they attended parties with alcohol present. After the law change, 95.5 percent reported this.

  Before the law change, 92.2 percent of the legal/legal group said that they attended parties with alcohol present. After the law change, 92.3 percent reported this.

10) a) **The rate of those under the legal age asking those of legal age to obtain alcohol for them will increase.** (Question 40)

- Survey found a significant difference in the frequency that students of legal age were asked to obtain alcohol for students who are not of legal drinking age (Chi square = 54.13, Significance level < .001)

  Before the law change 91.3 percent of the legal/legal group were asked at least once per semester to obtain alcohol for minors. After the law change, there was a sizable drop to 67.0 percent.

  Although this reflects an overall decrease, there is a certain group of students who are being asked considerably more often to obtain alcohol for those below the legal drinking age. Before the law change, only 14.7 percent of the legal/legal group were asked to obtain alcohol for minors at least 1-3 times per month; whereas after the law change 32.1 percent were asked 1-3 times per month.

b) **The rate of those of legal age providing alcohol to those below legal age will increase.** (Question 41)

- Survey found a significant difference in the frequency that students of legal age were providing alcohol to minors. (Chi square = 39.25, Significance level < .001)

- The results of this hypothesis (providing alcohol to minors) reflected a similar trend as the previous hypothesis (minors asking those of legal age to obtain alcohol).

  Before the law change, 92.9 percent of the legal/legal group provided alcohol to those below the legal age at least once per semester. After the law change, there was a sizable drop to 70.1 percent.

  Although this reflects an overall decrease, there is a certain group of students who are providing alcohol to minors considerably more often. Before the law change only 20.0 percent of the legal/legal group provided alcohol to minors at least 1-3 times per month whereas after the law change, 26.5 percent provided alcohol to minors at least 1-3 times per month.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

There was no significant difference in the level of alcohol consumption and intoxication. The change in the law did not affect alcohol consumption by students under the legal age nor was there significant difference in the rate that other drugs were consumed. We also did not see the expected decreases in vandalism, fighting, or academic problems.

Although there was no significant decrease in reported DWI's and other legal problems, there was an increase in the number of students reporting that they drove after drinking too much. In addition, we found a significant difference between the groups regarding driving after drinking too much, with the highest incidence reported in the legal/legal group followed by the legal/illegal group followed by the illegal/illegal group.

As expected there was a significant decrease in drinking in controlled settings. In particular, we found that the legal/illegal group showed a significant decrease in the frequency of drinking in bars.

Although there was no significant difference in drinking in uncontrolled settings in general, we did find a strong trend for increased drinking at private parties, place of residence, and moving vehicles. Likewise the survey did not find a significant difference in the emphasis on alcohol use at social settings.

The survey found that there was a general trend for a decrease in peer pressure after the law change; however, a small percentage of students experienced a considerable increase in peer pressure.

Although the survey showed an overall decrease in the rate that those of legal age were providing alcohol to minors or were asked by minors to obtain alcohol, there is a certain group of legal age students who are being asked and providing considerably more often since the law change.

In general, the survey found a significant increase in the need for alcohol education. The greatest need expressed by students was for information on third party liability. There was also a slight increase in the need for information on other topics (i.e. laws on making alcohol available to minors, DWI, Public Intoxication, effects of alcohol, how to handle peer pressure, and planning activities that de-emphasize the role of alcohol).

Survey of Student Alcohol Use and Behavior

Appendix A

DEMOGRAPHICS

All Numbers Reflect Percentages

A. Are you:

(1)	Female	50/64
(2)	Male	50/36

B. What is your marital status?

(1)	Single	96/93
(2)	Married	4/6
(3)	Separated	
(4)	Divorced	0/1
(5)	Widowed	

C. What is your major?

_____

D. What is your GPR?

(1)	0.0 - 0.9	
(2)	1.0 - 1.9	3/4
(3)	2.0 - 2.9	62/65
(4)	3.0 - 3.9	34/30
(5)	4.0	1/1

E. What is your classification?

(1)	Freshman	15/2
(2)	Sophomore	31/35
(3)	Junior	31/39
(4)	Senior	22/22
(5)	Other (please specify)	1/2

F. Where do you reside?

(1)	University housing	39/33
(2)	Off campus	61/67

G. Are you in the Corps?

(1)	Yes	5/4
(2)	No	95/96

H. What is your ethnic origin?

(1)	Black	2/4
(2)	Asian/Pacific Islander	2/1
(3)	Hispanic	5/5
(4)	American Indian/Alaskan Native	
(5)	White	91/90
(6)	Other (please specify)	

I. What is your date of birth?

Month _____

Day _____

Year _____

Survey of Student Alcohol Use and Behavior

Appendix B

How often do you drink?

		Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
1.	Beer	(A) 22/19	(B) 14/18	(C) 31/32	(D) 28/27	(E) 6/5
2.	Wine	(A) 31/28	(B) 32/34	(C) 30/29	(D) 7/8	(E)
3.	Liquor	(A) 20/22	(B) 25/29	(C) 40/36	(D) 14/12	(E) 1/1

4. Indicate the average amount you presently consume when you drink (Note: 1 drink equals 1 twelve ounce beer, 1 four ounce glass of wine, or 1 cocktail with one ounce of liquor)

10/9 (A) None
35/35 (B) 1-2 drinks
35/34 (C) 3-4 drinks
13/14 (D) 5-6 drinks
7/8 (E) 6 or more drinks

5. How often do you get intoxicated?

32/31 (A) Not this semester
31/33 (B) Less than once a month
27/24 (C) 1-3 times/month
10/12 (D) 1-3 times/week
____ (E) More than 3 times/week

How often do you experience the following as a result of drinking?

		Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
6.	Have a hangover	(A) 52/53	(B) 33/33	(C) 13/12	(D) 3/2	(E)
7.	Driving after I have had too much to drink	(A) 69/71	(B) 22/21	(C) 8/6	(D) 1/1	(E)
8.	Drinking while driving a car	(A) 60/59	(B) 23/22	(C) 13/16	(D) 4/3	(E)
9.	Miss class	(A) 73/71	(B) 14/17	(C) 8/9	(D) 4/2	(E) 1/1
10.	Criticism by someone because of my drinking	(A) 87/87	(B) 10/11	(C) 2/2	(D)	(E)
11.	Have a fight while drinking	(A) 92/88	(B) 6/10	(C) 2/2	(D)	(E)
12.	Damage property	(A) 95/93	(B) 5/6	(C) 0/1	(D)	(E)
13.	Inability to prepare for class	(A) 84/84	(B) 13/13	(C) 1/1	(D)	(E)
14.	Arrest for DWI	(A) 99/99	(B) 1/1	(C)	(D)	(E)
15.	Arrest for public intoxication	(A) 99/99	(B) 1/1	(C)	(D)	(E)

Please indicate where you drink by darkening the appropriate letter beside each setting. For example if you drink at bars between 1 and 3 times per week, darken a circle in letter (D) in the "Bars" row.

	Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
16. Bars	(A) 25/36	(B) 22/27	(C) 34/24	(D) 18/13	(E) 1/0
17. Private parties	(A) 22/17	(B) 38/32	(C) 34/42	(D) 6/10	(E)
18. In place of residence	(A) 22/17	(B) 27/27	(C) 30/33	(D) 19/21	(E) 2/2
19. Parked cars	(A) 80/81	(B) 16/14	(C) 3/5	(D) 1/0	(E)
20. Moving vehicle	(A) 51/51	(B) 30/29	(C) 15/16	(D) 4/3	(E)
21. Restaurants	(A) 20/31	(B) 35/40	(C) 40/26	(D) 5/2	(E)
22. Clubs with live entertainment	(A) 52/61	(B) 30/26	(C) 15/11	(D) 3/2	(E)
23. Sporting events	(A) 78/76	(B) 18/19	(C) 4/6	(D) 0/1	(E)
24. Student organizations or residence hall	(A) 67/74	(B) 20/15	(C) 10/8	(D) 3/2	(E) 0/1
25. Other _____	(A) 91/88	(B) 6/8	(C) 3/3	(D) 0/1	(E)

Please indicate how often you currently use each of the following substances:

	Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
26. Marijuana	(A) 84/86	(B) 10/2	(C) 4/4	(D) 1/1	(E) 1/1
27. Cocaine	(A) 96/96	(B) 3/4	(C) 1/0	(D)	(E)
28. Amphetamines (speed)	(A) 95/97	(B) 4/3	(C) 1/0	(D)	(E)
29. Barbituates (downers)	(A) 99/99	(B) 1/1	(C)	(D)	(E)
30. Other (please list) _____	(A) 96/94	(B) 2/2	(C) 2/2	(D) 0/1	(E) 0/1

How much information would you like to have on the following:

	None	Little	Moderate	Much	As Much As You Have
31. Effects of alcohol	(A) 42/38	(B) 15/16	(C) 24/27	(D) 7/7	(E) 12/12
32. Planning activities that de-emphasize the role of alcohol	(A) 45/38	(B) 14/16	(C) 21/25	(D) 11/9	(E) 9/13
33. How to handle the peer pressure to drink	(A) 57/55	(B) 15/13	(C) 14/16	(D) 6/7	(E) 8/9
34. Laws regarding DWI's and public intoxication	(A) 38/34	(B) 13/14	(C) 21/24	(D) 15/15	(E) 13/14
35. Third party liability	(A) 33/26	(B) 13/15	(C) 22/23	(D) 17/19	(E) 15/18
36. Laws regarding making alcohol available to minors	(A) 44/33	(B) 13/13	(C) 20/23	(D) 11/14	(E) 12/17
37. Other (please list) _____	(A) 83/79	(B) 7/6	(C) 4/8	(D) 2/1	(E) 4/6

38. How many times do you find yourself in situations where you are encouraged to drink more than you would like to?

54/60 (A) Not this semester
32/25 (B) Less than once a month
11/9 (C) 1-3 times/month
3/4 (D) 1-3 times/week
0/2 (E) More than 3 times/week

39. Approximately what percent of social events that you attend have alcohol present?

9/7 (A) 0%
19/24 (B) 25%
21/24 (C) 50%
42/35 (D) 75%
9/11 (E) 100%

IF YOU ARE OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE (21 years old), PLEASE ANSWER ONLY QUESTIONS 40 AND 41. IF YOU ARE NOT OF AGE TO LEGALLY DRINK, PLEASE ANSWER ONLY QUESTIONS 42 AND 43.

40. How often are you requested to obtain alcohol for individuals who are not of the legal drinking age?

Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
(A) 74/49	(B) 21/23	(C) 4/22	(D) 1/4	(E) 0/1

41. How often do you make alcohol available to those who are not of age to legally drink?

Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
(A) 68/43	(B) 24/31	(C) 7/20	(D) 1/4	(E) 0/2

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42. How often do you request individuals who are of the legal age to obtain alcohol for you?

Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
(A) 43/26	(B) 36/31	(C) 16/33	(D) 4/9	(E) 1/2

43. How often do you obtain alcohol from those who are of age to legally drink?

Not this semester	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	More than 3 times per week
(A) 43/21	(B) 34/32	(C) 32/16	(D) 6/3	(E) 1/2

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44. How many of your student friends drink too much?

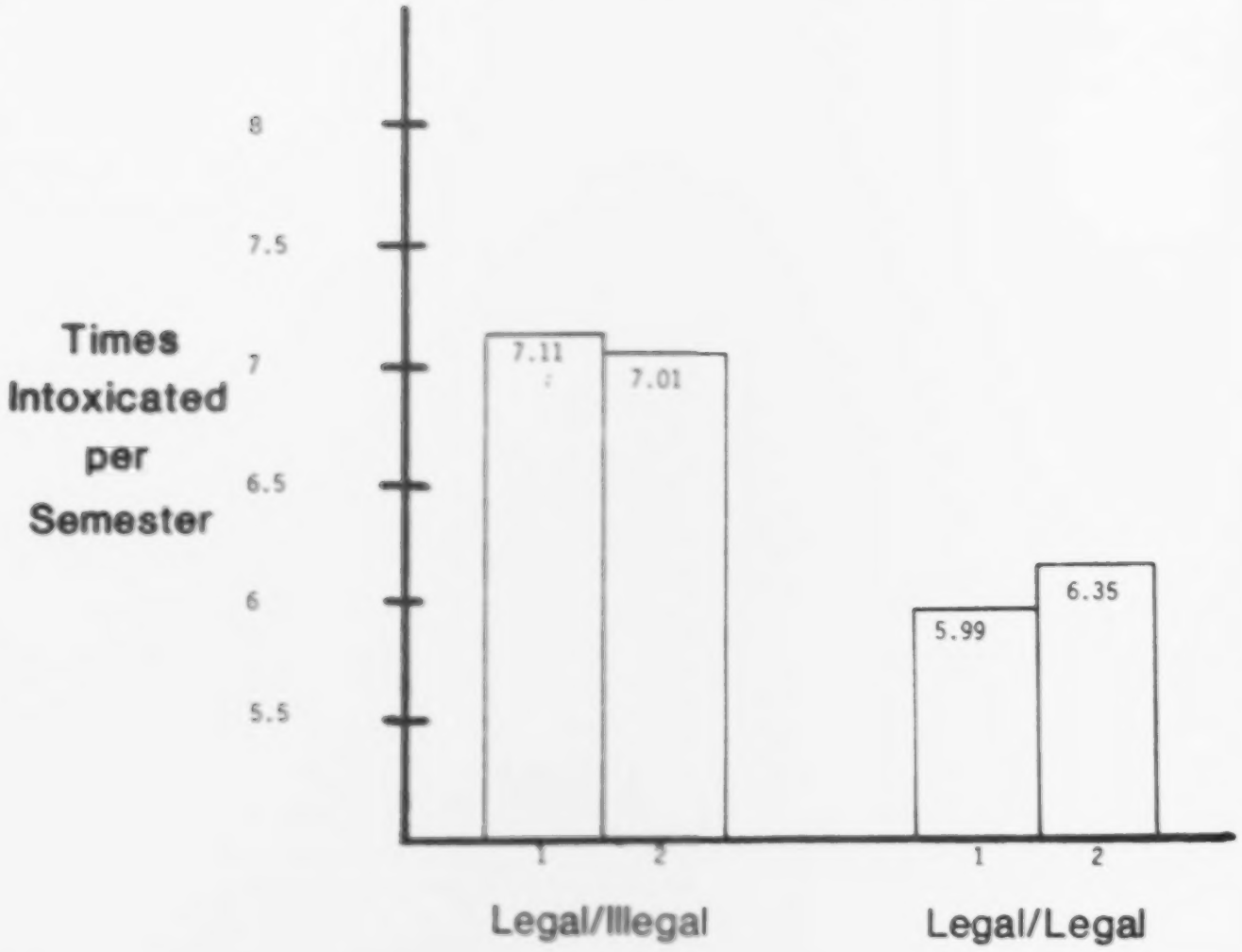
24/31 (A) None
42/41 (B) 1-2 friends
18/17 (C) 3-4 friends
6/5 (D) 5-6 friends
10/6 (E) More than 6 friends

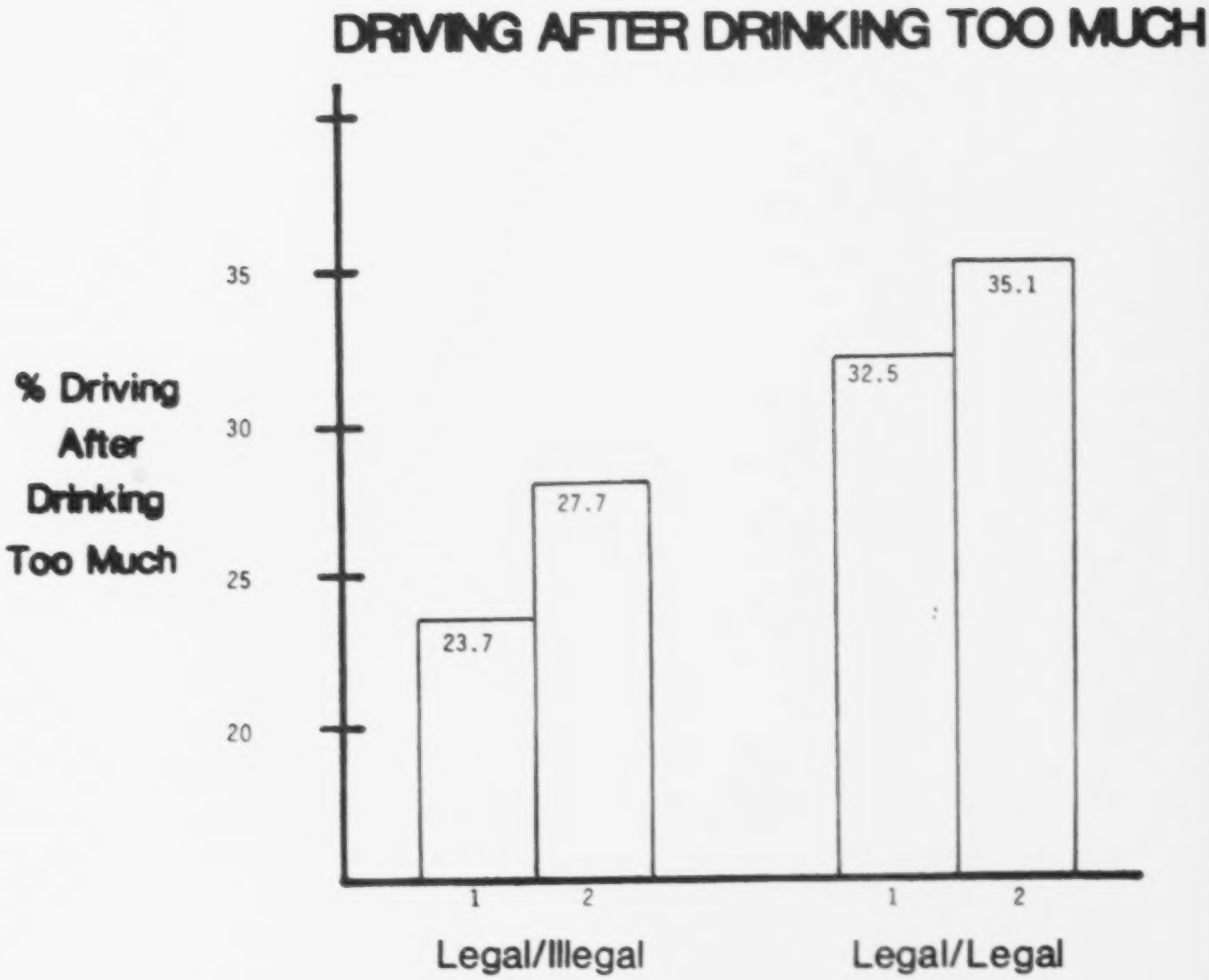
45. How often have you tried to keep your friends from drinking after they have had too much to drink?

40/41 (A) Not this semester
[illegible] (B) Less than once a month
[illegible] (C) 1-3 times per month
1/2 (D) 1-3 times per week
0/1 (E) More than 3 times per week

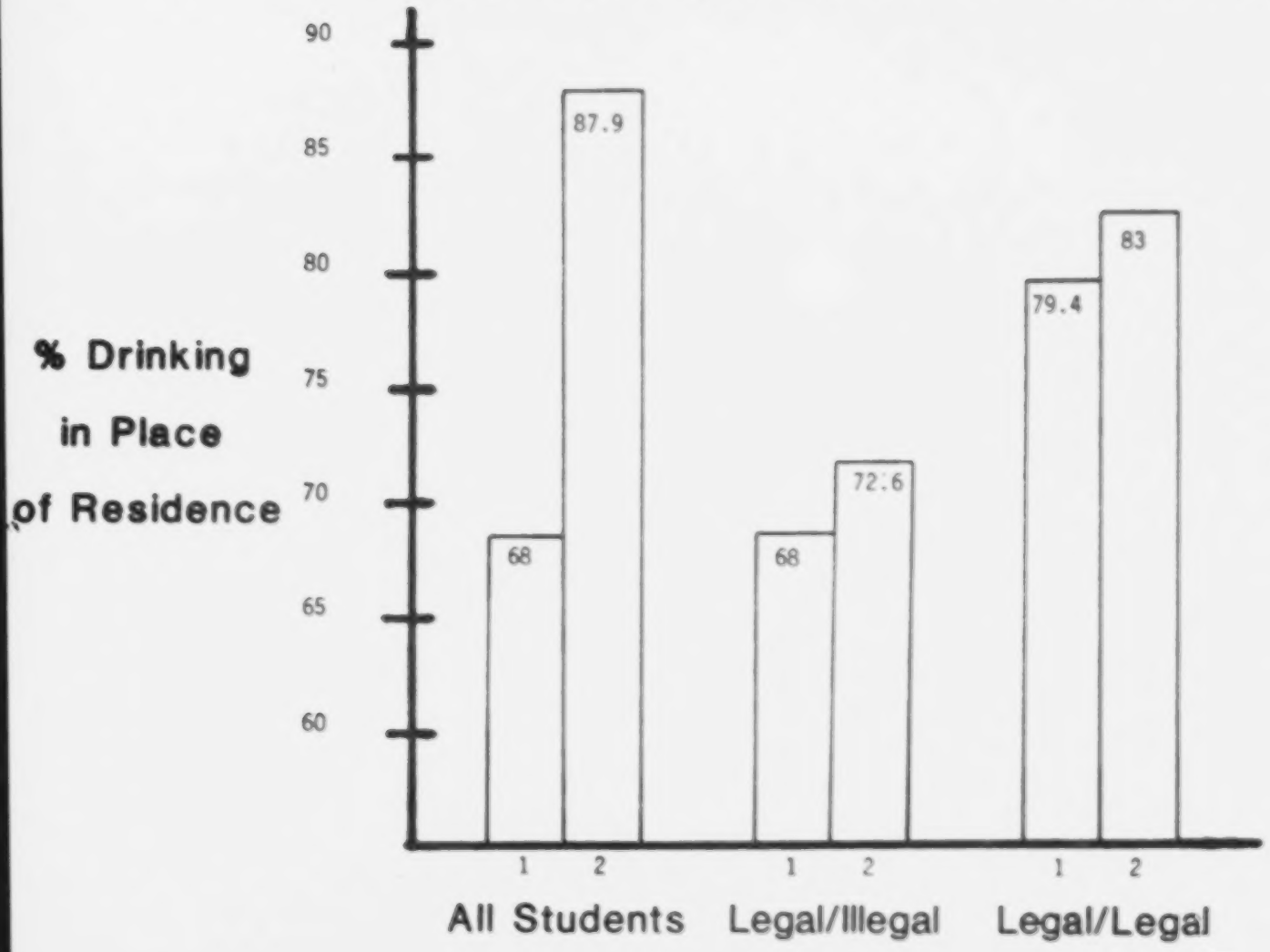
Appendix C

ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

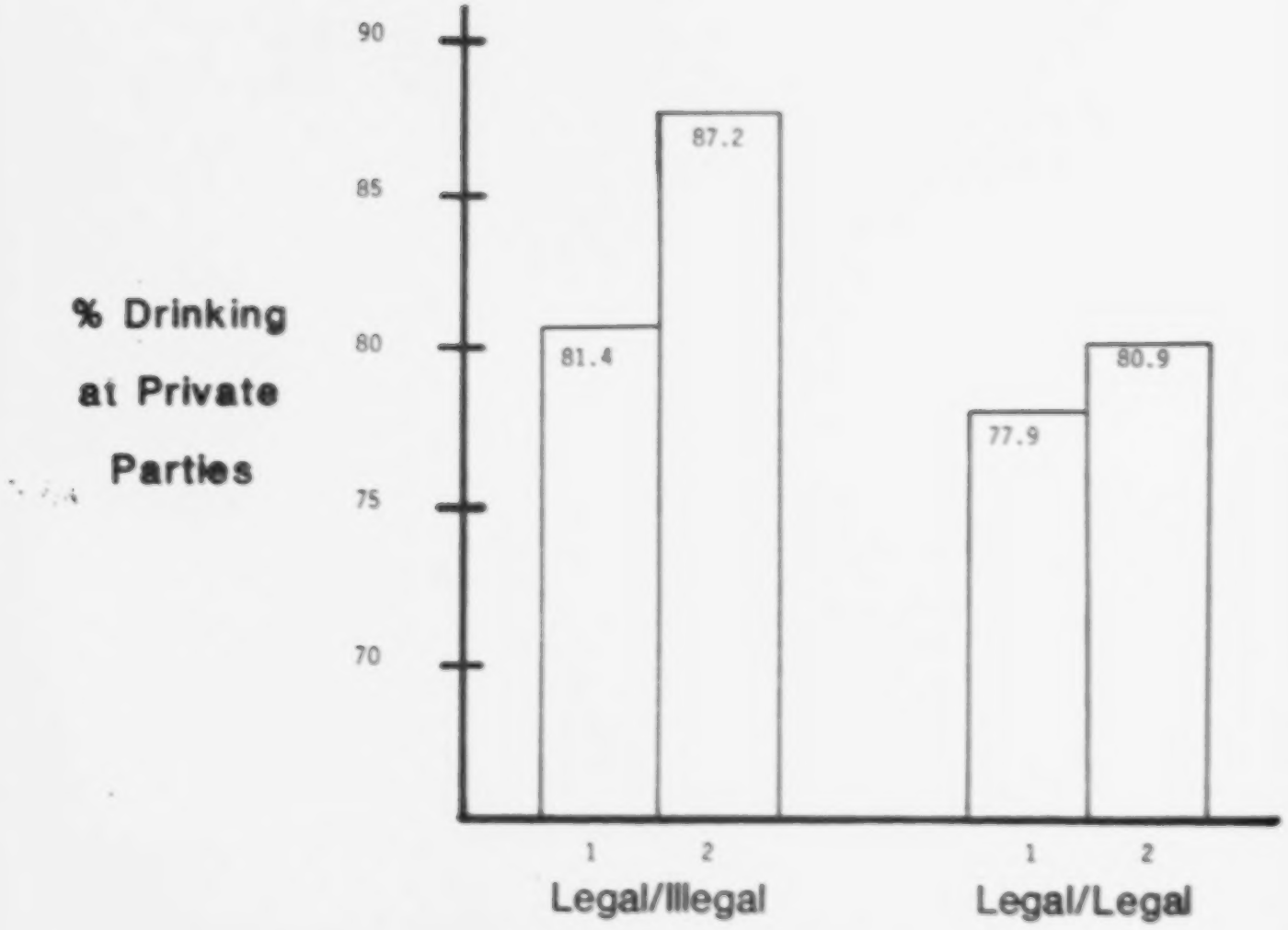



DRIVING AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH
% Driving After Drinking Too Much
35
30
25
20
23.7
27.7
32.5
35.1
1
2
1
2
Legal/Illegal
Legal/Legal

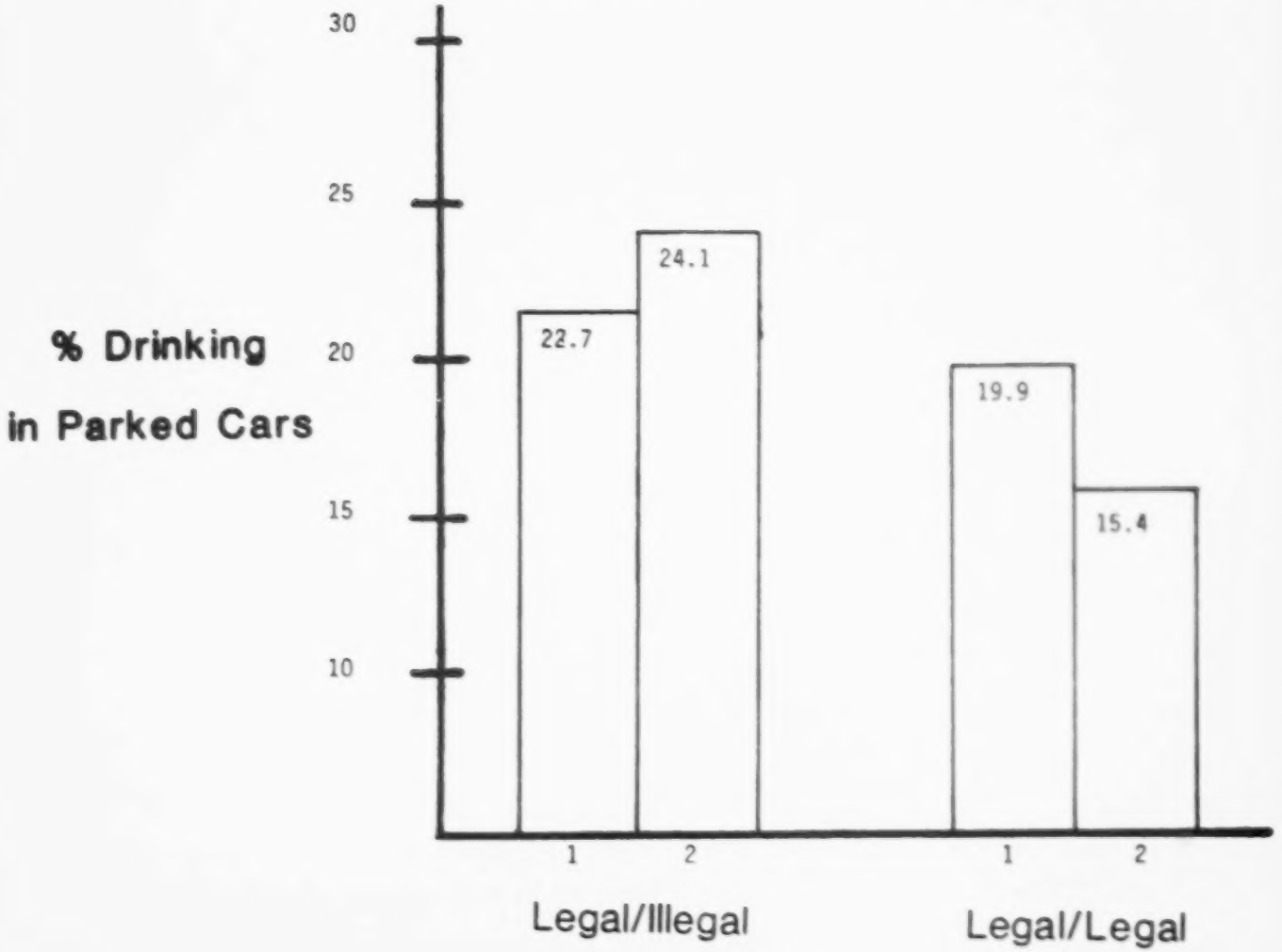
DRINKING IN PLACE OF RESIDENCE



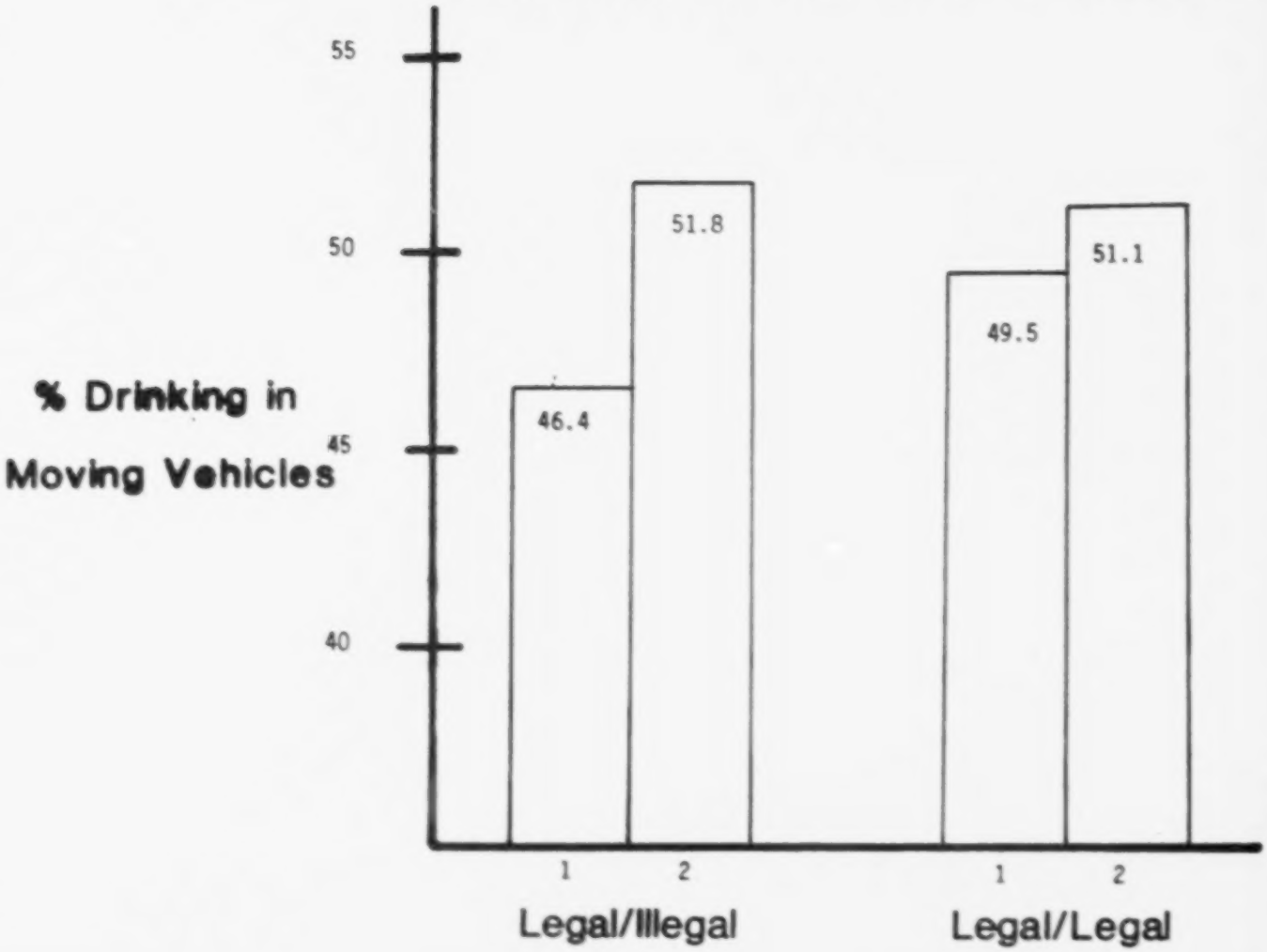
DRINKING AT PRIVATE PARTIES



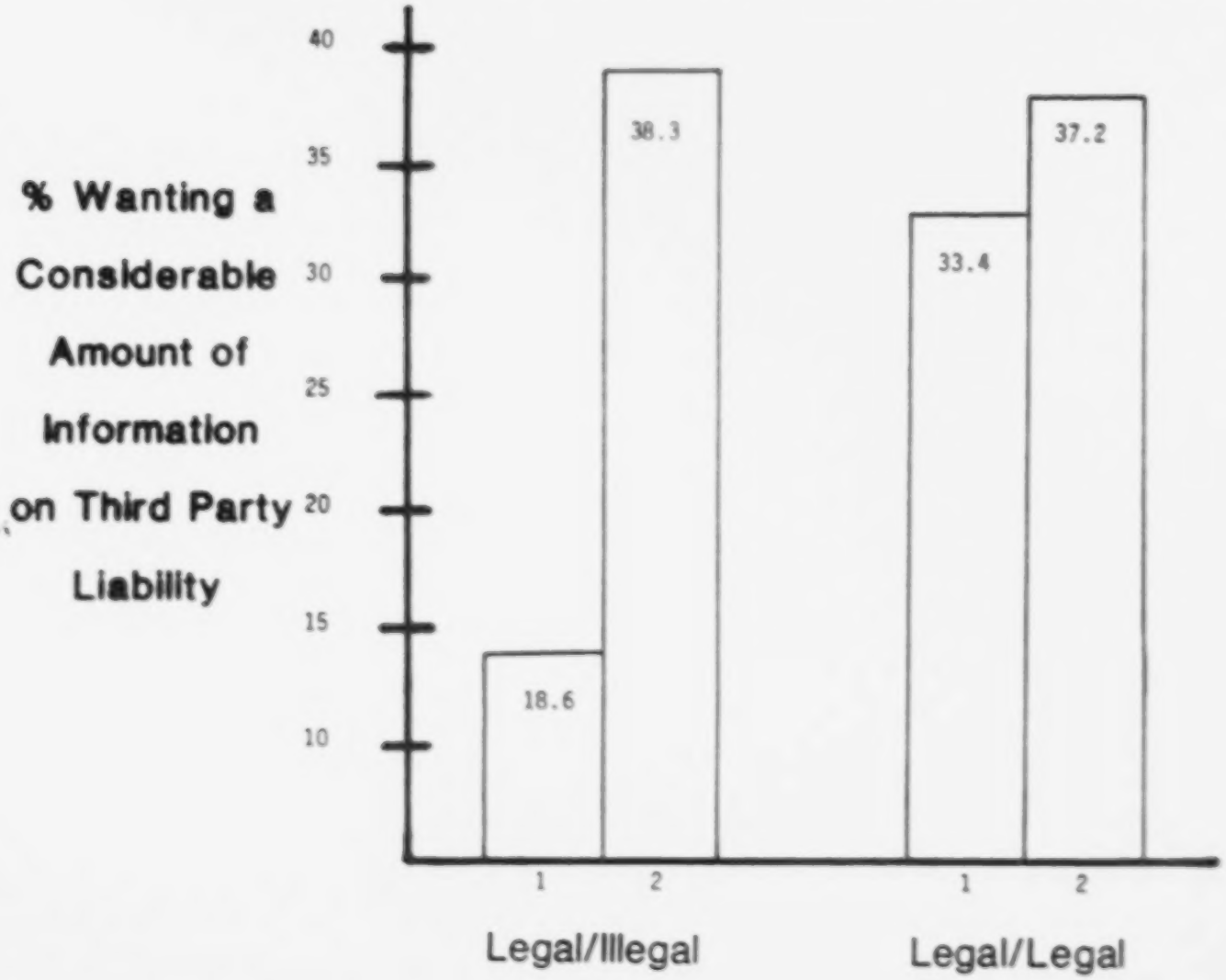
DRINKING IN PARKED CARS



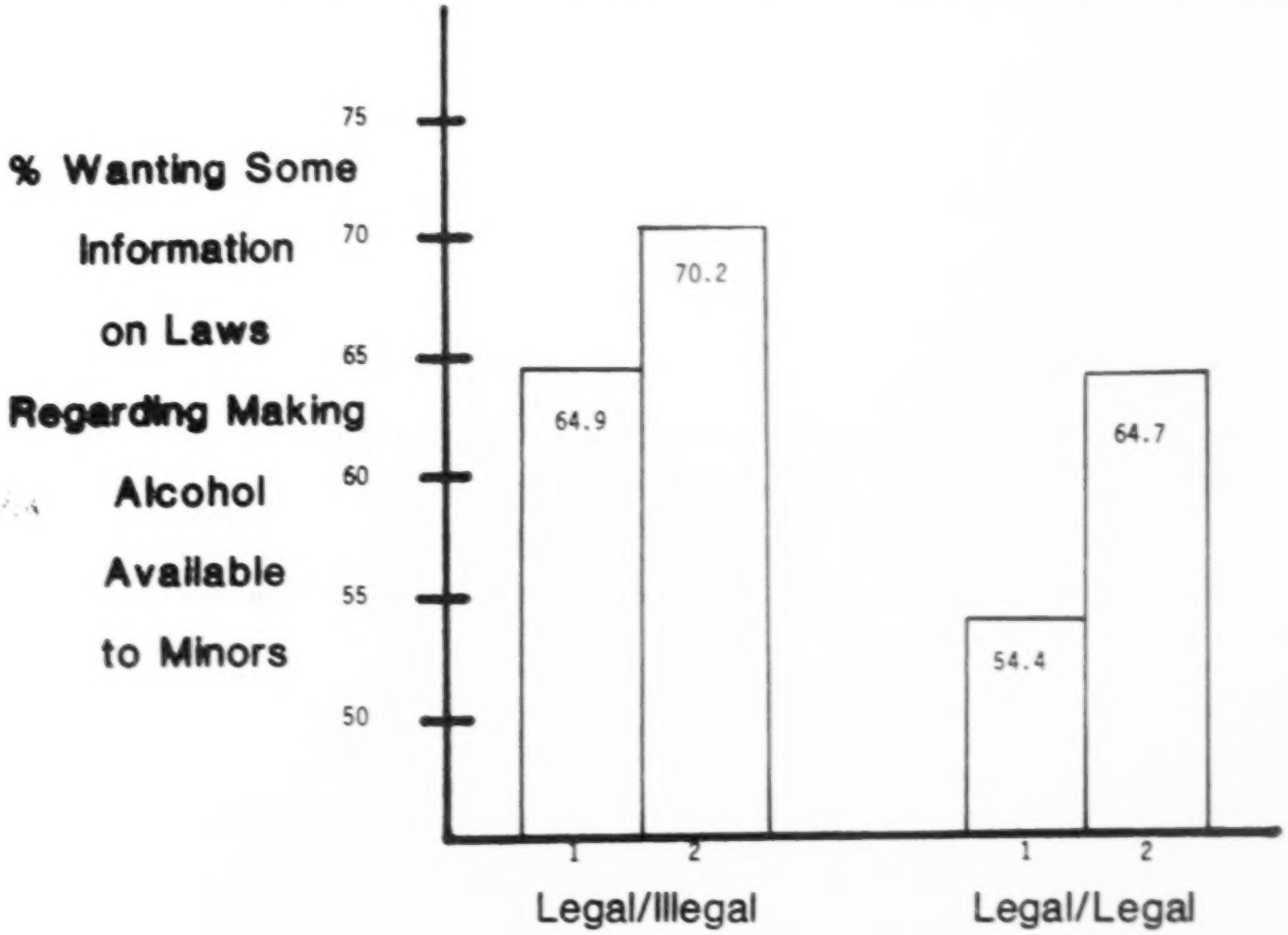
DRINKING IN MOVING VEHICLES

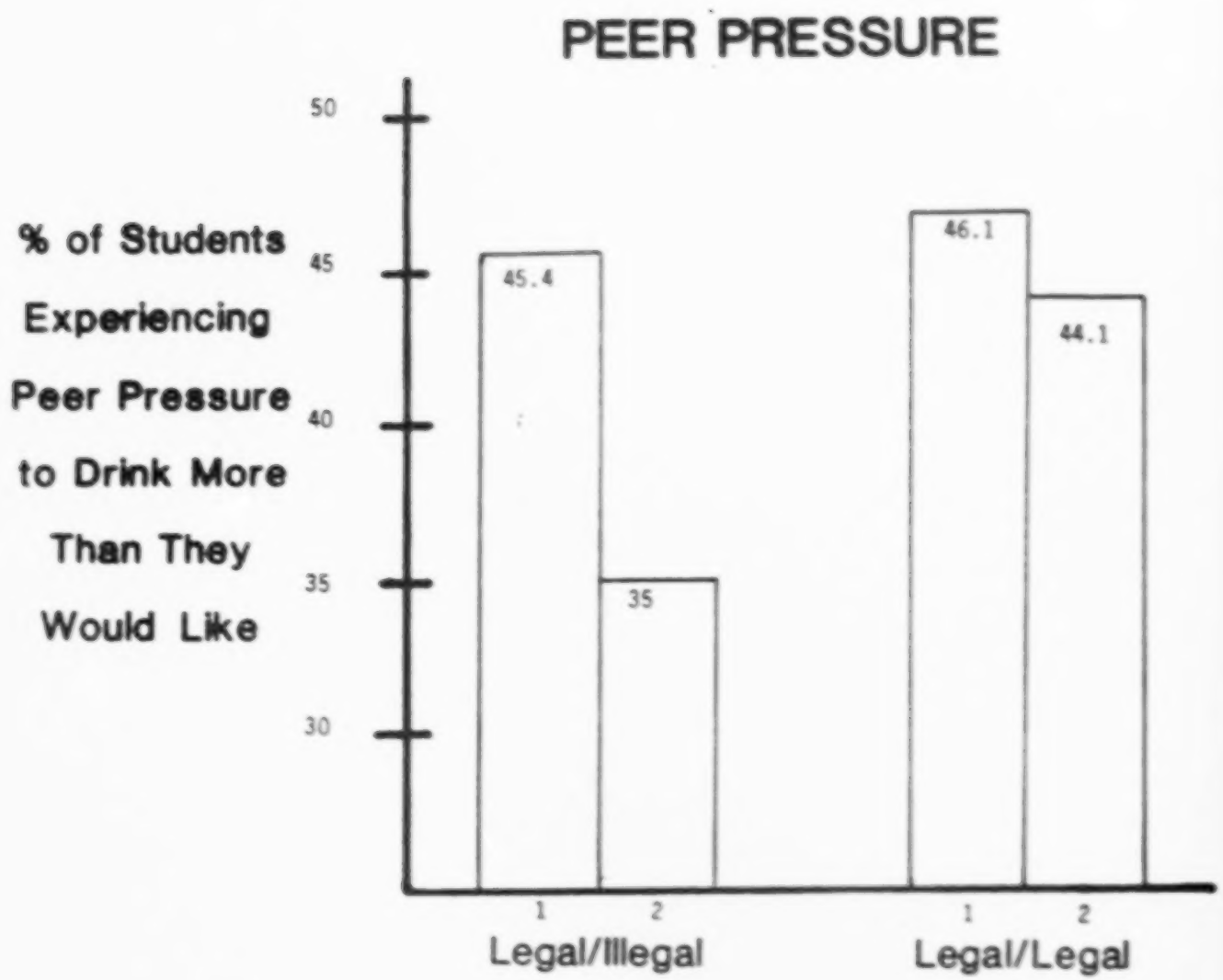


NEED FOR EDUCATION OF THIRD PARTY LIABILITY

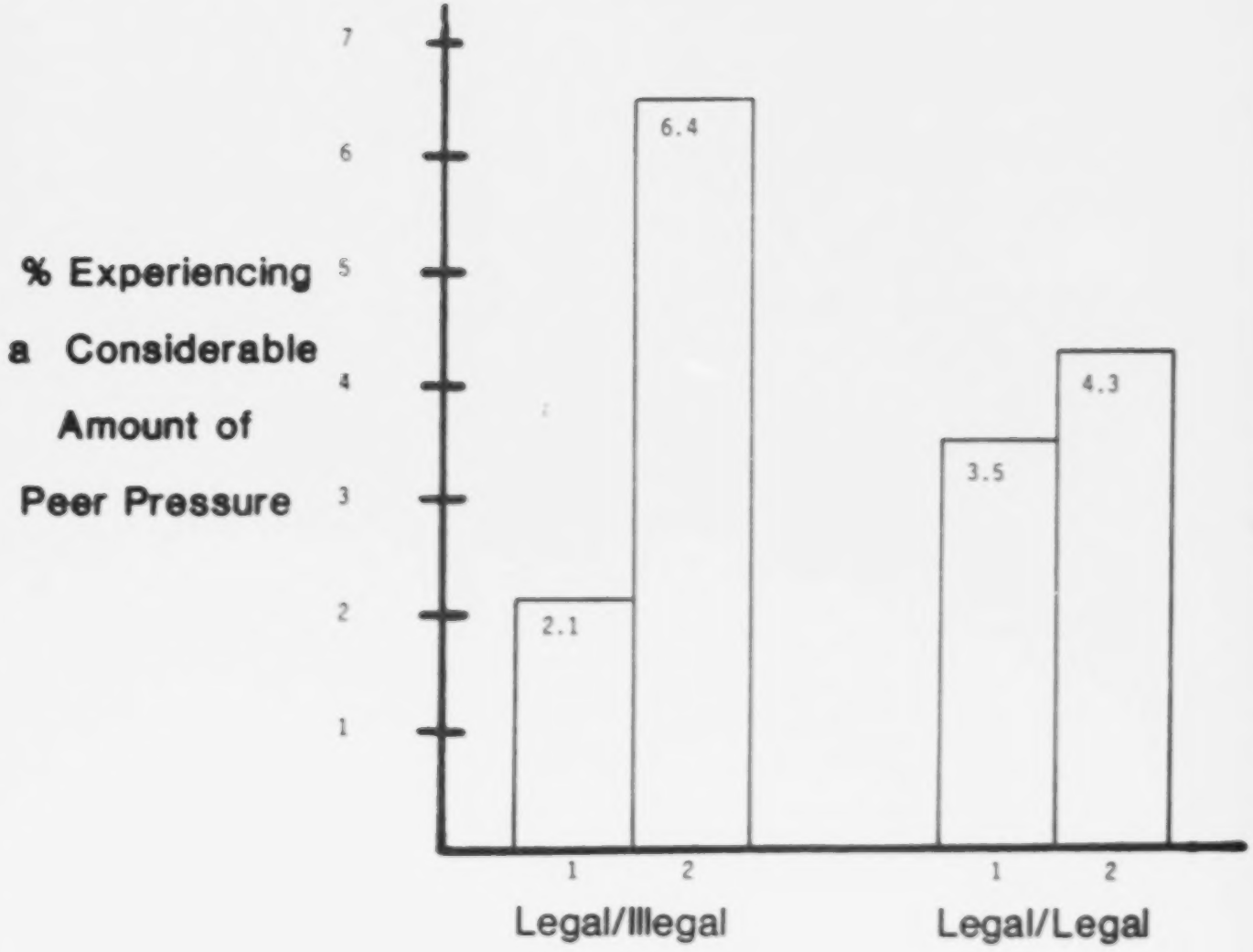


NEED FOR INFORMATION ON MAKING ALCOHOL AVAILABLE TO MINORS

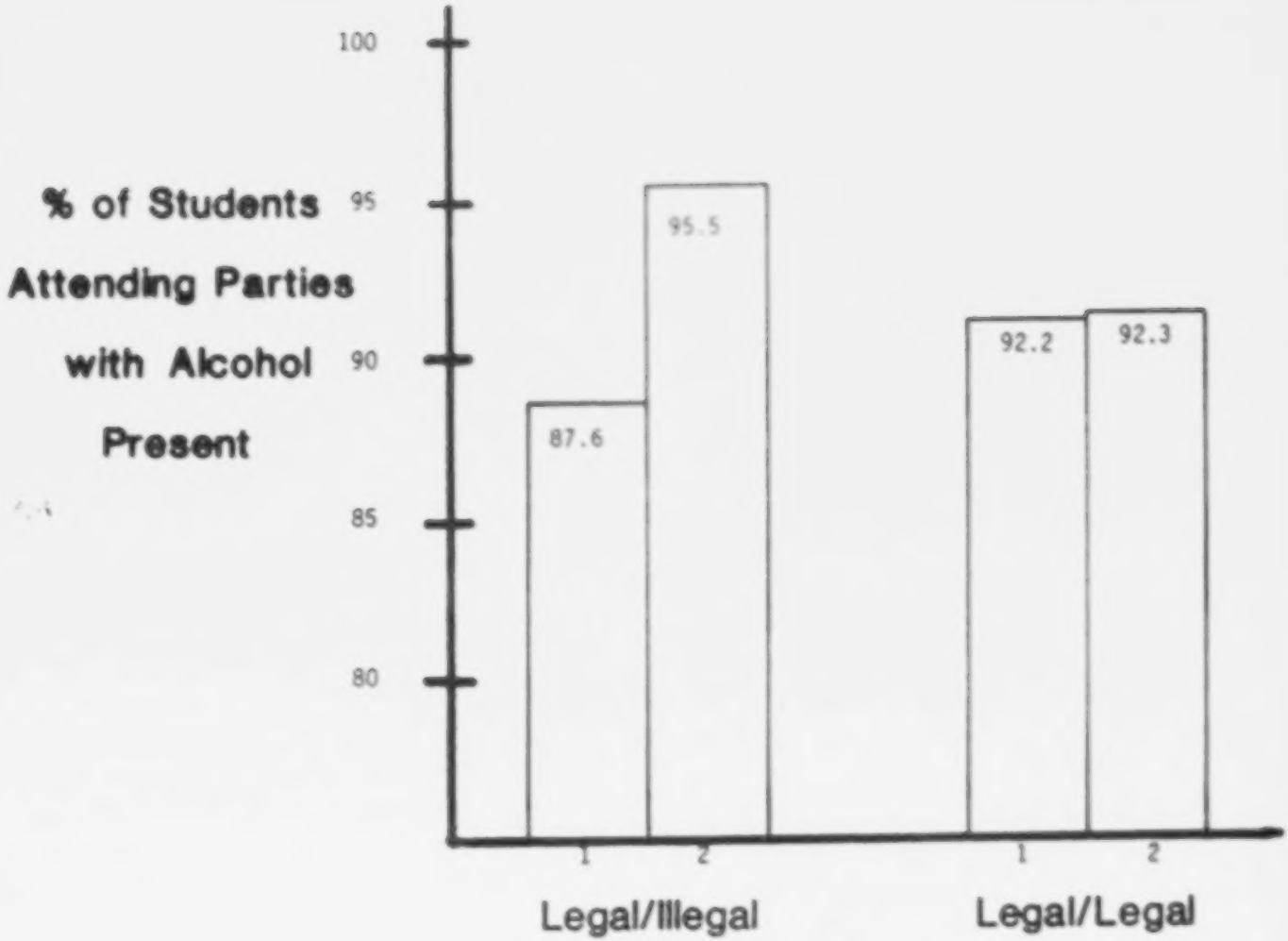



PEER PRESSURE
% of Students Experiencing Peer Pressure to Drink More Than They Would Like
50
45
40
35
30
45.4
35
46.1
44.1
1
2
1
2
Legal/Illegal
Legal/Legal

PEER PRESSURE



PARTIES WITH ALCOHOL



Appendix D

Dear Participant:

The survey you are about to take is designed by the Division of Student Services to determine the patterns of behaviors of Texas A&M students related to the use of alcohol and other substances. Please rest assured that all of your individual responses will be kept absolutely confidential - the results will be reported in general terms and will never be used to implicate any individual.

Since we are interested in how the behavior patterns of TAMU students change over a period of time, it is necessary that we survey you again at some point in the future. For us to be able to make accurate comparisons between the present and future surveys, we must be able to contrast the survey that you take today with the one you will take later. To do this, we are asking you to put your social security number on this page only. After we have collected the survey, we will convert your social security number to our own confidential coding system. This page with your social security number will be kept secured. No one, except those directly responsible for this research, will be able to link surveys to names.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If there are questions that you don't want to answer, that is your option. For this survey to be a true reflection of the behaviors of TAMU students, we do ask that you answer the questions accurately. Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

Yours in Appreciation,

Jan Winniford
Jan Winniford
Assistant Director, Student Affairs

Michael Ryzik
Michael Ryzik, Ph.D.
Senior Staff Psychologist
Student Counseling Service

Terry Mason
Terry Mason Ph.D.
Senior Staff Psychologist
Student Counseling Service

PLEASE PUT YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER IN THE BLANKS BELOW.

SS# ___ - ___ - ____

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

I, _____, agree to participate in the survey entitled: Survey of Student Alcohol Use and Behavior.

1. I have been given a description of the procedures to be used.

2. I have been given a description of the benefits to be expected.

3. I have been offered an answer to any inquiries concerning the survey.

4. I have been instructed that I am free to withdraw my consent and to discontinue participation in the project at any time.

5. I have been assured that steps will be taken to ensure confidentially of results.

6. I have not been requested to waive or release the institution, its agents or sponsors from liability for the negligence of its agents or employees.

I, the undersigned, have understood the above explanations and give my consent to my voluntary participation in the research project entitled: Survey of Student Alcohol Use and Behavior.

_____
Signature of subject

Date:
Location:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Drs. Terry Mason or
Michael Myszka
Student Counseling Service
Texas A&M University
845 - 4427

OR

Ms. Jan Winniford
Dept. of Student Affairs
Texas A&M University
845 - 5826